

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
28 December 2000 (28.12.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 00/78282 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: A61K 7/48

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/16750

(22) International Filing Date: 16 June 2000 (16.06.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
99111729.2 17 June 1999 (17.06.1999) EP

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY** [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **HANKE, Bernhard** [DE/DE]; Breslauerstrasse 12, D-65307 Bad Schwalbach (DE). **BAST, Tim** [DE/DE]; Steinweg 4d, D-65824 Schwalbach (DE).

(74) Agents: **REED, T., David et al.**; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45217-1087 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AL, AM, AT, AU (utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (utility model), DE, DE (utility model), DK, DK (utility model), DM, EE, EE (utility model), ES, FI, FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— With international search report.

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.



WO 00/78282 A1

(54) Title: AN ANTI-MICROBIAL SILICONE RUBBER COMPOSITION AND METHOD MAKING SAID COMPOSITION

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a curable, antimicrobial silicone rubber composition. The composition comprises an organic matrix containing homogeneously dispersed particles of metallic silver having a particle size in the range of 1 to 50 nm (silver nano particles) in an amount providing on the surface of said composition an anti-microbially effective but less than cytotoxic silver concentration.

An Anti-Microbial Silocone Rubber Composition and Method Making Said Composition

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5

The present invention relates to a curable, antimicrobial silicone rubber composition.

BACKGROUND

10

Silicone rubber compositions have been widely used in industry for a wide variety of different applications. These applications include for example pan grips, camera eye caps, handles of bicycles, slipping preventors for spectacles, various rubber sheets and rubber coated cloth such as sheets and curtains that
15 are used for example in hospitals. Silicone rubber compositions are further used as tubes and backings for food containers or various kinds of hygienic appliances.

20

In many of these applications, there is a demand for antimicrobial and antifungal efficacy of the silicone rubber compositions. This demand stands from the fact that many of the usage environments are prone to microbial or fungal contamination. For example, such usage environments include the presence of contaminated surfaces such as to and/or the presence of ambient wetness in combination with room or even higher temperatures.

25

In Japanese patent application 7 – 65149, filed on February 28, 1995, it has been suggested to incorporate into a silicone rubber composition and inorganic antimicrobial agent, the agent comprising silver loaded on an inorganic material such as a zeolite, a zirconium phosphate, or a calcium phosphate. Such silicone
30 rubber compositions, however, are only capable of releasing the silver atoms in ionic form and hence are cytotoxic.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a silicone rubber composition, which overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art silicone rubber compositions.

5

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a silicone rubber composition, which is antimicrobial by releasing silver atoms.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a silicone rubber
10 composition, which is antimicrobially effective whilst not being cytotoxic.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an anti-microbial, curable silicone rubber
15 composition comprising in at least a portion of the exposed surface of said composition an organic matrix containing homogeneously dispersed particles of metallic silver having a particle size in the range of 1 to 50 nm (silver nano particles) in an amount providing on the surface of said composition an anti-microbially effective but less than cytotoxic silver concentration.

20

The present invention further provides a silicone rubber composition according to claim 1, characterized by comprising said silver nano particles in an amount providing a silver concentration of from more than 1 nmol/l to less than 1 μ mol/l on at least a portion of the surface of said composition.

25

The present invention further provides a silicone rubber composition according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that said organic matrix comprises said silver nano particles in an amount of 1 to 2000 ppm, preferably 5 to 1000 ppm and more preferably 10 to 250 ppm.

30

The present invention further provides a silicone rubber composition characterized by comprising silver nano particles having a particle size of 2 to 20

nm preferably 5 to 10 nm.

The present invention further provides a silicone rubber composition characterized in that said fluid organic matrix comprises an organic fluid wherein
5 said silver nano particles are dispersed.

The present invention further provides a silicone rubber composition characterized in that said viscous organic fluid comprises an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon, a mineral oil, petrolatum, glycerol, a fatty alcohol, polypropylene
10 glycol, an animal and/or vegetable oil or fat, or a silicone oil.

The present invention further provides a method for manufacturing a curable, antimicrobial silicone rubber composition comprising the steps of:
- providing a curable silicone rubber composition in a configuration ready for
15 mixing
- providing a liquid organic matrix comprising metallic silver having a particle size in the range of 1 to 50 nm
- mixing said liquid organic matrix into said silicone rubber composition
- optionally curing the mixture of said composition with said organic matrix
20

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It has been surprisingly found that the antimicrobial silicone rubber composition of the present invention shows an excellent antimicrobial and
25 fungicidal activity by not providing any cytotoxicity and is active against a broad range of microbes without any indication of resistance because of the very small quantities of silver released from the surface of said silicone rubber composition over a long period. Based on this the body care product of the present invention is ideally suited for applications, wherein said composition is used under
30 conditions which allow for proliferation of microbes and fungi.

For the purpose of the present invention, anti-microbial efficacy, i.e. activity against a broad range of microbes, may be quantified for example by methods such as described in "Der Erlanger Silberkatheter: In-vitro Ergebnisse zur antimikrobiellen Wirksamkeit" in Infection 26 (1998) Suppl. 1, German edition, pages 25 through 31.

For the purpose of the present invention, cytotoxicity may be quantified for example by methods such as described in "Untersuchung der akuten Zytotoxizität des Erlanger Silberkatheters zur Bestimmung der Biokompatibilität" in Infection 26 (1998) Suppl. 1, German edition, pages 36 through 39.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, said silver nano particles are dispersed in said silicone rubber matrix in such an amount that a silver concentration of from more than 1 nmol/l to less than 1 μ mol/l is provided, specifically when in contact with aqueous fluids present on the surface the composition of the present invention.

Preferably at least the exposed surfaces of the silicone rubber composition of the present invention comprises said silver nano particles in an amount from 1 to 2000 ppm, preferably from 5 to 1000 ppm and more preferably from 10 to 250 ppm.

The silver nano particles homogeneously dispersed in said silicone rubber matrix preferably have a particle size of at least 2 nm, more preferably of at least 5 nm. In addition, the dispersed silver nano particles preferably have a particle size of not more than 20 nm, more preferably not more than 10 nm, most preferably not more than 8 nm.

The silicone rubber matrix into which said silver nano particles then are homogeneously dispersed can be solid or fluid. The term fluid includes liquid and semisolid and covers a viscosity range of from 5 to 5000 mPa·s, preferably 5 to 500 mPa·s measured at 60°C using a rotational viscosimeter (such as a

Brookfield viscosimeter) at 60 rpm using a number 2 spindle.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, at least the exposed surfaces of the silicone rubber composition of the present invention comprise a fluid organic matrix wherein said silver nano particles are homogeneously dispersed. Said fluid organic matrix preferably is a viscous organic fluid having a viscosity as referred to above and comprises preferably aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon, a mineral oil, petrolatum, glycerol, a fatty alcohol, propylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, an animal and/or vegetable oil or fat or a silicone oil. Specifically preferred are silicone oils, i.e. polysiloxanes such as phenyl-functional-polymethylsiloxane compounds having a viscosity at 37°C ranging from 5 to 5000 mPa·s, more preferably 5 to 2000 mPa·s, as measured with the viscosimeter preferred to above at a temperature of 37°C. A suitable silicone oil is available from Dow Corning Corporation, Michigan, USA, under the designation DC556 poly dimethyl silicone cosmetic grade (Dimethicone).

The incorporation of the silver nano particles can be done with an apparatus such as disclosed in German patent 44 40 521 using a method involving the vacuum evaporation of metallic silver on a liquid in a vacuum chamber in which the organic fluid flows along the outside of a cylinder. This allows for the preparation of a liquid organic matrix comprising a homogenous extremely fine dispersion of silver nano particles having a particle size of about 5 nm. This silver-containing liquid organic matrix can be used to either coat the part of the body care product of the present invention contacting the skin and/or to impregnate or to incorporate by kneading into the material providing said surface, made of for example polyvinylbenzol, polyethylene, polypropylene or creamy oligomers, such as white petrolatum.

A suitable liquid rubber composition comprises 100 weight parts of organopolysiloxane rubber where of the average unit is represented by



(wherein R is a substituted or non-substituted monovalent hydrocarbon radical and eight is between 1.95 and 2.05), 10 – 100 weight parts wet silica with a specific surface area of 50 square meters per gram or more, and a sufficient quantity of a hardening agent.

5

In principle, all silicone rubber compositions known in the art can be rendered antimicrobial and antifungal by the means described herein.

Example

10

A suspension containing silver nano particles with an individual size range of 5 to 50 nm was produced through thermal evaporation of silver into a liquid silicone oil base. The silicone oil containing the silver nano particles was then incorporated into a silicone rubber obtained by addition condensation and crosslinking providing a children comfort.

15

The children comfort or silencer demonstrated anti-fungal and antibacterial efficacy when containing 50 ppm silver nano particles when directly added into one component before crosslinking. The samples were placed on (non-nutrient) mineral salt agar and inoculated with a mixed fungal spore suspension of *Aspergillus niger* and *Penicillium pinophilum*, *Chaetomium globosum*, *Aureobasidium pullulans* and *Gliocladium virens*. After an incubation of 28 days at 28°C no growth of any of the microorganism was observed.

20

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An anti-microbial, curable silicone rubber composition comprising in at least
5 a portion of the exposed surface of said composition an organic matrix
containing homogeneously dispersed particles of metallic silver having a
particle size in the range of 1 to 50 nm (silver nano particles) in an amount
providing on the surface of said composition an anti-microbially effective
but less than cytotoxic silver concentration.
- 10 2. The silicone rubber composition according to claim 1, characterized by
comprising said silver nano particles in an amount providing a silver
concentration of from more than 1 nmol/l to less than 1 μ mol/l on at least a
portion of the surface of said composition.
- 15 3. The silicone rubber composition according to claims 1 and 2, characterized
in that said organic matrix comprises said silver nano particles in an amount
of 1 to 2000 ppm, preferably 5 to 1000 ppm and more preferably 10 to 250
ppm.
- 20 4. The silicone rubber composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3,
characterized by comprising silver nano particles having a particle size of 2
to 20 nm preferably 5 to 10 nm.
- 25 5. The silicone rubber composition according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that said fluid organic matrix comprises an organic fluid
wherein said silver nano particles are dispersed.
- 30 6. The silicone rubber composition according to claim 5, characterized in that
said viscous organic fluid comprises an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon, a
mineral oil, petrolatum, glycerol, a fatty alcohol, polypropylene glycol, an
animal and/or vegetable oil or fat, or a silicone oil.

7. A method for manufacturing a curable, antimicrobial silicone rubber composition comprising the steps of:
- providing a curable silicone rubber composition in a configuration ready for mixing
 - providing a liquid organic matrix comprising metallic silver having a particle size in the range of 1 to 50 nm
 - mixing said liquid organic matrix into said silicone rubber composition
 - optionally curing the mixture of said composition with said organic matrix

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/US 00/16750

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K7/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 95 20878 A (KRALL THEODOR ;GUGGENBICHLER J PETER (DE)) 10 August 1995 (1995-08-10) page 3, paragraph 2 page 4, paragraph 4 page 6, last paragraph page 23, line 3 claims 1,17	1-7
A	US 5 180 585 A (JACOBSON HOWARD W ET AL) 19 January 1993 (1993-01-19) cited in the application column 8, line 40-68 column 9, line 1-30 column 9, line 63 -column 10, line 5 column 11, last paragraph claims 1,8-13	1-7
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 October 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/10/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Sierra Gonzalez, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 00/16750

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 476 881 A (SUH KANG I) 19 December 1995 (1995-12-19) the whole document ----	1-7
A	EP 0 251 783 A (JOHNSON MATTHEY PLC) 7 January 1988 (1988-01-07) page 3, line 48-59 page 4, line 16,17 claims 1,9,10 -----	1-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 00/16750

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9520878 A	10-08-1995	DE 4403016 A AT 155649 T CA 2182390 A DE 59500419 D DK 711113 T EP 0711113 A ES 2107913 T US 5976562 A	03-08-1995 15-08-1997 10-08-1995 28-08-1997 22-09-1997 15-05-1996 01-12-1997 02-11-1999
US 5180585 A	19-01-1993	WO 9415462 A AU 3441293 A DE 69321139 D DE 69321139 T EP 0677989 A JP 8505858 T US 5503840 A US 5643592 A US 5595750 A	21-07-1994 15-08-1994 22-10-1998 12-05-1999 25-10-1995 25-06-1996 02-04-1996 01-07-1997 21-01-1997
US 5476881 A	19-12-1995	KR 9513585 B DE 4404680 A JP 6245979 A	13-11-1995 18-08-1994 06-09-1994
EP 0251783 A	07-01-1988	AT 87794 T AU 599995 B AU 7505487 A DE 3785253 D DE 3785253 T ES 2054673 T FI 872964 A,B, JP 8005767 B JP 63088109 A NO 174732 B NZ 220918 A US 4906466 A US 5413788 A	15-04-1993 02-08-1990 07-01-1988 13-05-1993 12-08-1993 16-08-1994 04-01-1988 24-01-1996 19-04-1988 21-03-1994 28-11-1989 06-03-1990 09-05-1995